next to impossible to draw any definite conclusions as to the workings and effects of the McKinley bill.

Some apparent decreases in the value of the exports are due to the strict regulations of the department as regards the invoicing of goods at their place of origin. Sugar, for instance, was formerly all invoiced at Madgeburg, by the sugar-brokers there, no matter whether it came from Germany or Austria. Now the Austrian sugar must be invoiced at the proper consulate there; hence the seeming falling off in the exportation of sugar.

The increase in the value of certain exports is also not always due to an increased number of invoices, but frequently to the exertions of our consular corps to prevent undervaluations.

Besides the reasons given above, other extraordinary circumstances prevent the possibility of judging the effects of the McKinley bill by the figures given. In anticipation of its passage, heavy shipments of all kinds of goods were rushed across the ocean, the American market was overstocked with goods, and, in consequence, the first year of the bill's existence will show a decrease in the exports from Ger-many to the United States.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

Balfour to Open the Campaign by Outlining His Irish Land-Bill Features,

[Copyright, 1891, by the New York Associated Press.] LONDON, Aug. 7.-The close of the session of the Parliament brings to the Ministers only a brief cessation of work and to politicians only a short respite of speech-making features. The recess will be the liveliest experienced in many years, each side working in view of the fact that it will be the last campaign before the dissolution of Parliament. Mr. Balfour will open the campaign on Monday at Plymouth, when, it is expected, he will give further inkling of his solution of the problem of Irish county government, to which the Cabinet is now distinctly pledged. Since the prorogation speech announcing that the coming session would deal with questions already elaborated, all rumers of an immediate general election have ceased. The members know that the legislative programme men-tioned in the Queen's speech, in November last, is left incomplete and will be resumed next year. It is possible even now to pre-dict with exactitude upon what legislative achievement the Cabinet finally hopes to

take the judgment of the country.

Besides the Irish local bill, the Ministers have perfected an important English measure developing the existing system of local government by creating district councils. and bills to assist in the purchase of land in small allotments, and amending in favor of workmen the law affecting the liability of employers will reappear with every chance of passage. The opposition is quite prepared to see the government succeed in carrying these and other miner popular measures without fearing that the Cabinet will be thereby so strengthened as to avert defeat on an appeal to the country. The burden of the work of the recess rests upon Mr. Balfour. In his Irish local government bill, it is understood, the feature will be the franchise, the electors of the county boards being confined to persons actually paying rents. The measure will bear the smallest possible resemblance to a homerule measure. The leading principle will from being controlled by the masses.

DILLON FORMALLY CHOSEN The Virtual Leader While McCarthy Will

Hold the Position in Name. [Copyright, 1891, by the New York Associated Press. Mr. Dillon while here conferred unceas-

ingly with Parnellites with the view of ending the schism in the Irish party. He found them resolutely opposed to Mr. Parnell's retirement as a condition of reunion. Several intimated their intention to withdraw from public life, but during the tenure of their places in the House of Commons they would adhere to their old leader. The meeting of Mesers. Dillon, O'Brien, McCarthy, and Sexton to deliberate on the future leadership of the party resulted in an agreement that Mr. Dillon formally invested the leadership when Parliament reassem-bles. Meanwhile Mr. McCarthy will be the nominal chief, though Mr. Dillon will be the virtual leader. This arrangement settles rumors ascribing to Mr. Sexton an in tention to contest the presidency of the

party.

Lord Salisbury has instructed his solicitor to press the bankruptcy case against Mr. O'Brien to the rapidest possible conclusion. Besides Lord Salisbury another claimant, George Bolton, to whom 1 jury awarded £4,000 damages in a libel action against Mr. OBrien years ago, has revived his demand. It is plain that the object of both suits is to disqualify O'Brien for parliamentary life.

THE QUEEN IS GRATEFUL.

She Has Ordered All Possible Courtesy to Be Showered on the French.

LONDON, Aug. 7 .-- Queen Victoria ha caused some surprise by her emphatic com mand that the greatest honors shall be shown to the French naval visitors when they arrive at Portsmouth. It is said that this is largely due to the Queen's recollection of her hospitable reception during her stay at Grasse when a portion of the French fleet remained in adjoining waters as a naval guard of honor. The selection of Brienn as the place for the French military maneuvers is considered significant, as it was at that place that the Prussians and their allies met with a defeat by the French under Napoleon I. The French army maneuvers this year will, like the German, be a closer resemblance than usual to actual war. The sudden activity of the German military factories at Spandau has attracted considerable attention, the factories there having but lately been nearly idle, and having dispensed with a large number of hands—many of whom have now been taken back, and the powder-works are running day and night to fill the orders for ammunition.

Lord Salisbury started for Chateau Ceil at Leippe, to-day. His last official work was a communication to M. Waddington, the French embassador, on the preparations made for the reception of the French fleet at Portsmouth. The official programme is as follows: On Aug. 20 a por-French fleet off the Isle of Wight, and will escort the French vessels through Spithead roadstead to Cowes, opposite Os-borne House, where anchor will be cast. On Aug. 21, Admiral Gervais and his chicers will dine with the Queen. On the 22d, the Queen will inspect the French fleet, and the French officers will attend a banquet in the Portsmouth Town Hall. The 28d, Sunday, will be a day of rest. On the 24th the officers will go to London to visit the naval exhibition, and the sailors will be angueted in the Town Hall.

These are the salient points, besides which there will be a series of balls and junketings, all promising a glowing wel-come to the Frenchmen. The growlings of the French press over Lord George Hamilton's statement in Parliament that no considerable number of members of the House of Commons desired to be present at Portsmouth, led to Lord Salisbury's intimating to M. Waddington that Parliament would be asked for a special grant to entertain the Frenchmen-an honor never accorded te any other foreign squadron. Sir E. Reed, M. P., has written to the Paris Siecle, in the name of the Liberals, explaining that the proroguing of Parliament a the sole reason for the absence of a large official attendance of members of the House

THE NAVAL MANEUVERS.

English Battle-Ships Try a New Method of Fighting Torpedo-Boats. [Copyright, 1891, by the New York Associated Press.]

LONDON, Aug. 7 .- The three weeks' naval maneuvers just completed in the North sea have been keenly watched by every government in Europe. Experts blame the Admiralty for suddenly changing the plans, converting the tactical maneuvers, after five days' evolutions, into strategic maneuvers, thus spoiling the initiative of the admirals commanding. In spite of the Admiralty's blundering, the evolutions have yielded results of immense importance. They have shown the rapidity of the mebilization of an English fleet in reality, and that the new and complicated instruments of sea warfare like the battle-ships Sans Pareil and Nil can be equipped, manned and sent to sea in a few days ready for action. They have also proved that the on the Sans Parell can be | that America will be able to spare 25,000,000 | Co., Elkhart Ind.

worked rapidly and successfully, penetrating nineteen inches of iron armor and fifteen inches of any compound armor affost at a range of over two thousand yards. Another discovery made has modified the accepted ideas of value of torpedo vessels. In no instance did a torpedo vessel succeed in an attack on an iron-clad. The system followed against the torpedo vessels converted the defense into an attack. Instead of waiting for the torpedo vessels the war ships went for them. Out of twenty torpedo boats, four were adjudged captured, while two protecting ships were destroyed and seventeen attacks were repulsed. The superiority of active over passive defense against torpedo boats is therefore held to be demonstrated.

HE SAW THE POPE

Professor O'Gorman, of the Big Catholic University, Converses with His Holiness. ROME, Aug. 7 .- Professor O'Gorman, of the Washington University, has had an audience with the Pope. His Holiness made many inquiries about the university and its courses of study and about Archbishop Ireland and Bishop Keane, rector of the university. Professor O'Gorman has had interviews with many ecclesiastics high in rank. He found them all opposed to any such scheme as that proposed by Herr Cahensly, and hopeful that the Pope's prompt decision would keep the matter out of politics in America. Cardinal Rampolla thought the influence of Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland would likewise bave great weight in this direction. Cardinai Parochi, Bishop of Rome, expressed himself as heartily in favor of Archbishop Ireland's views in regard to the duty of Americanizing immigrants, and also touch-

"The future," he said, "belongs to the people of the United States." Speaking of the temporal power of the papacy, Cardinal Parochi said it was not necessary that Catholics should demand a return to the old regime. They should demand nothing more than that Rome should be a free and ndependent, international Catholic town. That is," he said, "the idea of Pope Leo. Leo has plainly and clearly expressed approval of a political alliance with the democracy. It is the only good and possible alliance. The church will have to reckon less with dynasties and states than with the people. The reign of the democracy is a fact and a triumphant fact." Cardinal Parochi concluded by saying that the future Pope will be and should be a reforming Pope in matters concerning the canon law and the ecclesiastical system.

ALLEGED REPUBLICAN UPRISING.

Fully Exposed by the Arrest of a Prominent Speculator on the Bourse.

MADRID, Aug. 7 .- At the time of the recent fight between a band of armed men and the sentries around the barracks at Barcelona, it was stated that the attack was the result of a conspiracy between a number of desperate stock speculators who, being desirous of causing a fall in the prices of securities dealt in upon the Bourse, adopted this means of starting a report that the attack was part of an uprising by the Republicans to overthrow the government and thus bring about a depression in prices. Many persons believed that it was really a Republican movement and it was stated that it extended to other Spanish cities and that a general rising of the Republican party had been arranged for, but that the plot had miscarried owing to some misunderstanding of the plans of the leaders. The report of the affair as telegraphed from Barcelona placed no credence on its alleged Republican aspect, out stated that the emeute was the work of stock speculators, and that the report was substantiated by the arrest in Barcelong of a well-known and heavy operator n government securities, on the charge of being a party to the conspiracy. The police, upon searching the prisoner, found in his possession a number of letters which proved beyond doubt that he was connected in the attack upon the barracks, and the affair was not a revolutionary movement, but simply a novel and most desperate scheme to originate startling rumors, and thus allow the operators concerned to "bear" the

SNUBBED THE VATICAN.

King Humbert Says Italian Supremacy Can Never Be Accorded the Pope

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LONDON, Aug. 7 .- A Rome dispatch says that the Italian Cabinet was recently sounded by the French embassador to the Vatican on the subject of a possible settlement of the trouble with the papacy by extending the limit of papal jurisdiction over the city of Rome, Italy to have rights of a general nature that might be requisite to protect the welfare of the kingdom. When the matter was submitted to King Humbert he declined to give it even a moment's consideration, and declared that Rome would forever remain the capital of united Italy: that he would as soon think of surrendering his crown as of recognizing any other authority in Rome, and that however much t pained him to be under the ban of the oly Catholic Church, it was far better, in his mind, than to surrender one tota of what had been won with so much sacrifice and suffering by the Italian people. The reuch embassador took back the answer to the Vatican, where there was much chagrin, as it appears to have been supposed that the King was in a frame of mind less uncompromising than formerly. A prominent citizen of Rome stated, when he heard of the matter, that even if Italy should ever abandon Rome the Romans themselves would never again submit to the papal yoke.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The German Emperor Will Be Laid Up Two Weeks at Kiel for Treatment,

LONDON, Aug. 7 .- Notwithstanding the reports that the injury sustained by Emperor William when he slipped and fell upon the deck of the imperial yacht Hohenzollern was slight and that he was able to walk the deck the next day with his leg bandaged, it has been decided that he will remain at Kiel, where he has arrived from his trip to Norway, for two weeks, so that his injury may be attended to. This will prevent him from attending the review of the guards, but it is his Majesty's intention to attend the manenvers of the Bavarian and Austrian troops which will be held later in the season.

Orthodoxy Threatened. LONDON, Aug. 7.- The Wesleyan conference concluded its labors with the significant appointment, by a large majority, of Professor Davison to the chair of theology. His recent address on the inspiration of the Bible and his broad views have excited alarm among the orthodox. His election proves the strength of the broad church in English Wesleyanism. Another victory for the forward party was the appointment of a committee to try to obtain an act of Parliament rescinding Wesley's deed, under which the three years' ministerial circuit system prevails. If such an act is obtained. the itinerant Wesleyan ministers, the dominant feature of the church, will cease

Australian Farmers' Alliance. LONDON, Aug. 7 .- From Victoria, Australia, comes news of great political excitement. The farmers and sheep-shearers are holding large meetings in favor of free trade as more beneficial to their interests than protection, and the miners also have come out generally in favor of free trade. Their leaders argue that Australian farmers and sheep men have a secure and profitable market, any way, and that protection inures only to the benefit of the cities and manufacturing centers. The politicians believe that the next election in the colony will turn on this question.

Prince Borghese Missing.

ROME, Aug. 7 .- Prince Borghese and his family have disappeared from Italy since the failure became known. His liabilities amount to 37,000,000 lire and his assets to 24,000,000 lire. The crash is causing failures among other aristocratic families. It is reported that the Vatican and the royal family made strenuous but futile efforts to avert disaster.

Come to America for Bread. LONDON, Aug. 8.-Beerbohm, calculating

quarters of wheat, estimates the surplus aggregate of countries with a good harvest at 50,000,000 quarters, and the requirements of other countries at 48,000,000 quarters. The News, commenting on these figures, says: "It is not many years since Europe was practically independent of American supplies. This season it is clear that without America's heip Europe would be on the verge of starvation before the next har-

Cable Notes. It is reported in Belfast that Lord Salisbury will visit Ulster, accompanied by his Guatemala has appropriated \$20,000 in gold for a building and \$100,000 for an ex-

hibit at Chicago. The three Baronesses Horvath, sisters, were drowned while bathing in the river

Nyarad at Madras. The Balmacedan cruiser Presidente Pinto has left Genoa and shaped her course in westerly direction. On the eve of her sailing a number of sailors deserted from her. The Russian Imperial Council has decided to prohibit the exportation of corn from that country, owing to the bad barvest in

Russia, which has caused a scaroity of the Mr. Puesing, a resident of St. Louis, who was a student at one of the ecclesiastical colleges in Rome, has been drowned at Portansco, a village lying a short distance

Second Lieut. Philip J. Hodges, of H. M. Second Lieut. Philip J. Hodges, of H. M.
S. Ringdove jumped overboard from the
steamship Alameda, July 14, shortly after
leaving Sydney. Hodges had been suspended from duty for one year on account
of a breach of discipline, and was on his way to England.

KISSED AND MADE UP.

The Split Democratic Party of Chicago

Finally Buries the Hatchet. CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 7 .- The two factions of the Democratic party in Chicago united to-night after a long and bitter fight, which has allowed the Republicans to win two important elections. The split originated with ex-Mayor Carter Harrison. who claimed to have been a sufferer from the arbitrary control of the party machinery by ex-Mayor Dewitt C. Cregier. The constitution adopted at a union meeting of both factions' representatives to-night is a decided novelty in the line of political be held under the Australian ballot system, crew, arms, seal skins, papers, etc., were and forbids central committeemen from becoming office-holders. Should the treaty prove binding the Democrats expect to make a clean, everlasting sweep of all the offices in sight, the party, when united, having, according to their estimates, a majority of fifteen thousand votes. The present city administration is Republican.

Will Soon Claim the Earth, TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 7 .- Alonzo Wardell, of Huron, S. D., a member of the nationa executive committee of the Farmers' Alliance, arrived here last night. It is Mr. Wardell's business to visit all of the annual Alliance State conventions and give them the very latest instructions, and he will, therefore, visit Missouri this month to be present at the convention which meets at Portele Springs, Aug. 26. To-day. in speaking of the sub-treasury agitation, Mr. Wardell said that in the States of North and South Dakato, Wisconsin, Oregon, California and Washington, which he had just visited, the sub-treasury plan was unanimously indorsed. "You know we are certain of South Dakota," he said, "and this fail we will get North Dakota as well. In California the People's party is making a determined and aggressive fight. I am surprised at their strength and the sentiment which I have found wherever I have gone in favor of cutting loose from the old Mr. Wardell does not think the results of the Kentucky election will burt the Peo-

Denies Senator George's Defeat. CANTON, Miss., Aug. 7 .- The report that Senator George is defeated in the primaries is totally unfounded. It is true, however, that he failed to carry his county (Carroll) yesterday, which was entirely due to a large fanatical Alliance majority. The vote stands to-day: George, 66; Barksdale, 22. It requires ninety votes to elect, and George is certain to get 120 instructed votes. Even Barksdale's friends, concede George's election, and their only hope now is to elect Barksdale as Walthall's successor, which they cannot possibly do. It is no believed that the report of Senator George's defeat originated in this State.

ple's party organizations in other States.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

James Throughgood (colored) washanged in the jail at Dover, Del., yesterday, for assault on an eight-year-old girl. Bertram Webster, the sporting man, who

shot and killed Charles E. Goodwin Sunday, yesterday morning gave himself up. Harry Lamountain, one of the passengers by the excursion train wrecked at Champlain, is dead, making three deaths in all One other is not expected to live.

All branches of organized labor have been called upon by the secretary of the Knights of Labor, at Lynn., Mass., to use only union-made shoes and boots. It is announced at Boston that the price

of all refined sugar, except cut-loaf and by the American Sugar Refining Company. John McManus, the Philadelphia murderer, was respited by the Governor until Oct. 20, to give him a chance to go before the Board of Pardons. The date for McManus's execution was Aug. 20.

Two deaths are the result of a lamp explosion in New York. A mother and a daughter died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning. The father, Salvatore Ferraro, is reported as being much better. Adelbert Gohen, awaiting, at Fergus Falls, Minn., his execution for the murder of Rosa Bray, has made a statement that

his brother, Anderson Gohen, did the killing, and that he saw it. Anderson has

Suicide of a Speculator.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.-Norman Campbell, a member of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, committed suicide in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, to-night. An officer heard the report of the pistol and hastening to the spot found Mr. Campbell in an unconscious condition. He died an hour later. In his pocket was found a scrap of paper directing that he be cremated. His family stated the suicide was probably occasioned by business troubles.

The L., N. A. & C. Difficulty. CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—P. M. Arthur, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is here. The brotherhood engineers on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad have a misunderstanding with the management concerning a clause in the agreement made last March, and Mr. Arthur comes here to effect a settlement of the difficulty. He says there will be no

Wagon Repair-Shop Burned. MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 7.-Last midnight the wagon repair-shop of George Shinger was burned with all the contents. Loss, about

\$800; insurance, \$400. By SpecialCable,

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. "Batty," said Queen Victoria to Beatrice's husband this morning, as she sat down at the breakfast-table. "Yes," your Majesty.

"Hand me the Times." "Won't you eat breakfast before you read, your Majesty!" "No. I want to see what I said in my speech proroguing Parliament."

Not as Long but as Broad

An application for an annual pass was once made to Commodore Vanderbilt by the president of a road about twenty-five miles long. "Your road doesn't seem to cover a great amount of territory," suggested the commodore to the applicant. "No." said the applicant; "it isn't quite so long as the New York Central, but, by gracious, Mr. Vanderbilt, it's just as wide!" The pass was

NERVOUS debility, poor memory, diffi dence, sexual weakness, pimples, opium habit, cured by Dr. Miles's Nervine. Samples free at druggists, by mail 10c. MILES MED.

AFTER THE SEAL POACHERS

Work of the Revenue Cutter Rush and H. M. S. Nymphe in the Behring Sea.

British Columbian Vessels Persist in Disobeying the Proclamation of President Harrison-Work of the Pension Office.

PATROLING BEHRING SEA.

Reports Received of the Seizure of Vessel That Persist in Sealing.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- Captain Coulson, commanding the revenue cutter Rush, reports to the Treasury Department, under date of Ounalaska, July 9, that on the 6th inst., while cruising to the northward of Unimak pass with his command for the purpose of warning vessels in pursuit of seals not to enter Behring sea, he fell in with the British schooner Eb Marvin. Caleb McDougall, master, of Victoria, B. C., having on board twenty-three men and all the implements, raft, etc., necessary for sealing. Upon being hailed, Captain McDougall said he was sealing. Captain Coulson therefore lowered a boat and sent Lieutenants Newcomb and Cantwell to board and thoroughly examine the vessel. It was then ascertained that the Marvin had been boarded on July 1, by the United States steamer Thetis near the of Unga, and furnished with a copy of the President's proclamation and the necessary warning was given to the master not to enter the Behring sea for the purpose of sealing. On that occasion the master reported that he "had no seal-skins on board." He refused to allow the boarding officers of the Thetis to indorse on his register the fact that he had been notified, and is reported as being otherwise "uncivil." On examination by the officers of the Rush, two fresh seal skins were found on board The circumstances of the case and the evident intent of the latter to continue sealing notwithstanding the warning was con-sidered sufficient by Captain Coulson to justify the seizure of the vessel. Lieutenant commander Mead, United States navy. commanding the steamer Aliki, and were subsequently turned over to Captain Turner, of her British Majesty's ship Nymphe, which arrived at Onnalaska on the 7th inst. Captain Hopper, commanding the revenue steamer Corwin, reports to the Treasury Department, under date of Ounalaska. July 18, the seizure of the American schooner La Ninfa, of San Francisco, near St. Paul's island, on the 14th inst., for violation of the President's proclamation. This vessel was boarded in Behring sea, and warned by the United States steamer Thetis on the 7th inst., and a certificate to that effect indorsed on her manifest. She had then on board nineteen seal-skins. Instead of heeding the warning to leave, the La Ninfa remained there until seized seven days later by the Thetia. No additional skins were found on her. Third Lieutenant Johnston was placed in charge of the prize, with a detail of four armed men, with orders to

ships Nymphe and Pheasant are cruising in Behring sea. The Mohican and Rush were at St. Paul's island on the 15th. Eighty sealing vessels are known to be in the sea or on their way there. Captain Hopper says there has been a great deal of fog, which makes it difficult to find the sealers, but of those boarded the catch has been small on account of rough, windy The Treasury Department is informed

proceed to Ounalasks. The Corwin arrived

there on the 16th inst., and will await the

On July 18, the United States steamers

Mohican, Alert and Thetis and the British

arrival of the La Ninfa.

that the revenue steamer Bear, Captain Healy commanding, sailed from Ounalaska June 30, for Point Barrow, Alaska, and touched at the seal islands for the purpose of leaving the instructions to the treasury agents to limit the satch of the Alaska Commercial Company this season to 7,500 seal-skins. It is learned from other sources that this company has already secured this tember of skins, and that open scaling has been entirely suspended for the season.

Pension Claims Are Being Worked Off at the Rate of 30,000 a Month. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SOLDIERS ARE SATISFIED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- Pension Commissioner Raum, in a letter to acting Secretary Nettleton, states that during the year just closed 156,682 original certificates were issued, which is 89,845 more than has ever been issued in any one year. There are pending 829,486 claims, but the office is working them off at the rate of 30,000 per month. This letter was written in response to a letter from acting Secretary Nettleton, transmitting a complaint of a soldier at the delay in the Pension Office. Commissioner Raum says he is doing the best he possibly can, and is informed that a sentiment of satisfaction exists among soldiers at the work of the Pension Office.

MINOR MATTERS.

Decision by Attorney-General Miller Important to United States Attorneys.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- Attorney-general Miller has decided that United States attorneys are entitled to fees as prescribed by Section 826, Revised Statutes, when defending suits against the United States in their respective districts brought by importers under the customs administration act. As an incidental question, the Attorney-general decides, also, that the United States and not the collector is liable in cases where judgment is obtained by the importer against the United States.

A Wild-Eyed Scheme. WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- The Secretary of the Treasury has been advised that a bold attempt will be made during the present month to rob the Treasury by a "strong and determined band of men organized for that purpose." The plan is to start fires in various parts of the city for the purpose of diverting the attention of the police. and then to overpower the Treasury watchmen and loot the money vaults. The information was given in a letter signed the "King of Tramps," who explained his knowledge of the plot by the statement that he was the leader of the band. The letter was referred to the captain of the watch, with instructions to give the visitors a proper reception.

Oarebas Indians Keep Their Word. WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- The acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a letter from Superintendent Collins, at Keams Canyon, A. T., stating that the Oare-

bas Indians requested that their children might leave the school to witness some impertant religious ceremonies. Permission was given the children, and every one returned to school as promised. Some of the parents of the children were recently in arms against the superintendent, and had to be subdued by General McCook's forces. The superintendent believes the immediate return of the children quite significant as showing that no bad feeling exists among

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal, WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Hanna, of Greencastle, has been appointed as an assistant in the Court of Claims. The salary is \$10 per diem and expenses. His special duties at present will pertain to the taking of evi'

Brigadier-general Greely, chief of the Signal Office, United States army, bac-been ordered to proceed to Munich, Bavaria, to attend the meteorological conference and the international polar commission which meets in that place in August and September, 1891, respectively, and upon the adjournment of the meeting of the polar commission in September next he will return to his station in this city.

Nearly 4,000 claims for damages on account of indian depredations have been filed in the Court of Claims to date under | after daylight he arises, makes his toilet

such cases. Mr. W. L. Colby has been appointed counsel to represent the interests of the United States in these cases. The offers of silver to the Tre sury to-day amounted to 1,221,000 ounces and the amount purchased 260,000, as follows: '5,000 ounces at \$1,171,000, at \$1.001.

YARD'S COUP D'ETAT.

He Will Offer the Keystone Bank's Seagirt Property for Sale To-Day.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7 .- In a rather unexpected manner H. H. Yard, who is under bail for trial on a charge of conspiracy with John Bardsley, was heard from by Receiver Yardley, of the suspended Keystone National Bank, this morning. Shortly before noon Mr. Yardley learned that Yard intended to offer the Keystone Bank's Seagirt property at public sale to-morrow. This property formerly belonged to John Lucas, former president of the bank, and was assigned by his widow to the bank, together with the bank building, to make up the now famous Lucas deficit. Yard claims that the bank afterward sold it to him, but nobody save himself seems to have any knowledge of such a sale. As soon as he heard of the coming sale Mr. Yardley made efforts to prevent it. He held a hurried consultation with his attorneys, one of whom went to Trenton to make application for an injunction restraining Yard from making the sale. Assignee McGill, of the John Bardsley estate, took similar action.

Big Pittsburg Banker Fails. PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 7.—Business and financial circles were startled to-night by the report that W. E. Schmertz, the most extensive shoe manufacturer in this section and the head of several financial and mercantile institutions, had failed. Upon investigation it was found that he had confessed judgments aggregating \$233,000. The first was in favor of William Loettler, his brother-in-law, and was for \$100,000. This was filed in the afternoon, but this evening the following other judgments were entered: E. M. Quimby, \$58,248; W. G. Taylor, \$30,480, and Emelia A. Schmertz, \$54,890. Quimby is also a brother-in-law, and Amelia Schmertz is his wife. There is said to be no connection in business between R. C. Schmertz & Co., the glass manufacturers and W. E. Schmertz Mr. Schmertz ers, and W. E. Schmertz. Mr. Schmertz was president of the Third National Bank of this city, president of the Chamber of Commerce. His credit was rated by Dunn & Co. as high, with from \$300,000 to \$500. rassment was attributed to the heavy decline in natural-gas stock and the failure of several shoe concerns in the East and here. Those who ought to know say the failure will in no wise affect the Third National Bank.

Other Business Troubles. NEW YORK, Aug. 7 .- Cases in which inunctions were granted to-day show the strange conduct on the part of Abraham Backer, who failed for \$4,000,000, and gives currency to the rumor that criminal proceedings may be taken against him. It appears that H. Myers & Brothers, of Savannah, were in the habit of sending Backer notes to be discounted. Sometimes they sent collateral and sometimes they did not. They sent him notes aggregating less than \$72,000, and sent the bonds, notes and stocks worth \$72,000 as collateral. Instead of using the collateral he had the notes discounted on the strength of the Myers's credit. He informed them, it is averred, that the collateral was pledged for the discount. He, however, pledged the collateral in his own account and pocketed the proceeds. Myers Brothers must, therefore, pay their notes, and in order to get back their collateral must pay, also, the sums secured by Backer on them. Lawyer Samuel Untermeyer said the action of Backer in the Myers suits was indictable for grand larceny, but that no criminal proceedings are contemplated at present.

CINCINNATI, Ang. 7 .- The Blyer Ice-machine Company, doing business on Eighth street, between Harriet and McLean avenue, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors this morning. The company has an extensive trade all over the United States and in South America. The receivers are Edward Worthington and Fred Bussey. Liabilities, \$320,000; assets, \$600,-000. The assignment was entirely voluntary, and made in order to more readily effect a reorganization of the company.

LAPORTE, Ind., Aug. 7.—The assignee of the Hopper Manufacturing Company, which failed at Michigan City, showed \$105,000 liabilities, \$40,000 assets, and a \$20,000 preferred claim. If the latter be allowed the unpreferred creditors will not get over 20 cents on the dollar. There will be a hard legal fight.

JOHN BARDSLEY IN PRISON. How the Defaulting Philadelphia Treasurer Spends His Lonely Days.

Philadelphia Inquirer. A narrow cell now occupied by John Bardsley in that grim, bastile-like prison which crowns the summit of Cherry Hill. will be his permanent home for the next eleven years and five months, for, although the sentence of the court for his crimes and misdemeanors was a round fifteen years, over three years of this will be cut off if the prisoner behaves himself.

If one can judge of the future by the

very recent past, John Bardsley is hardly likely to violate any of the prison rules. So far he has been a model prisoner. Very quickly, being naturally one of the most methodical of men, he fell into the dull, monotonous routine of prison life. One of the conditions of his sentence was that he be employed at hard labor, and labor he does every day. All prisoners who are physically strong enough to work are employed in the east-ern penitentiary. John Bardsley's cell 18 fitted up with a carpenter's bench and a set of tools. Except for meals and short breathing spells during the day, he plods on steadily with saw, or plane, or hammer, smoothing out boards, cutting them into the proper length and then neatly fastening them together in the form of packing boxes. With only a few weeks' practice he has become quite expert. Everything that he does is done accurately and care-

He has books from the prison library. He reads but little, however, spending all his lessure time while it is yet daylight in writing. It is not letters that he writes, for his correspondence is limited to occasional missives of instruction so his attorney and to regular messages of affectionate regard for his wife and daughter. John Bardsley is writing his life, and if ever the history sees the light of day it will undoubtedly create a sensation, for he was, during the twenty years of his active political life, the custodian of many men's secrets.

The prisoner enjoys good health, and, save the pallor that is the natural result of confinement in prison, has a healthful look. The quiet and seclusion of a cell has tended to restore his mental equipoise, and his intellect is as bright and as keen as ever. Bardsley had at no time any permanent signs of brain weakening, and the man who thinks that he has paresis simply don't know what he is talking about. thing has constantly worried him, and whenever he has an opportunity, which is seldom, to hold converse with any one, this matter is the burden of his talk. He claims that the famous interview that city editor Mc-Wade, of the Ledger, made public, was distorted and grossly inaccurate, and it was probably a desire to tell his side of his story in his own way, that impelled him to begin putting on paper his recollections of public life. That pitiful admission of resignation which came from his lips as he stood with bowed head in the presence of Magistrate John F. Pole, "What the law gives me I will have to take," is a fair index of the spirit which has all along animated him. He is not a baby, and with dogged submission has bowed his shoulders to the burden that the law's mandate placed upon bim, and will continue to carry it uncomplainingly until the same authority re-moves it. His face still retains the features that were so familiar to Philadelphians for nearly a quarter of a century. For some reason that is kept secret, the beard that covered his chin has not been removed. He wears the clothing of the prison, a pair of roughly-made pantaloons, a vest and short sack coat. During working hours he lave sside the coat and vest and planes away at the boards or nails them into boxes in his shirt-sleeves.

Beside the work-bench his cell contains a narrow iron bed, covered with a gray blanket, a table and two wooden benches. He has an iron bucket for water, a tin cup. a tin plate and a round tie basin. These he is obliged to keep cleap, and his cell has to be regularly swept and tidied up. His day begins at an early hour. Shortly the provision of the act of March 3, 1891, and then devotes himself to writing until giving that court special jurisdiction in breakfast is brought up, consisting of

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coffee and bread. After breakfast he begins his carpentering work and keeps it up with short intervals for rest until dinner, of soup, and meat, and vegetables. After this meal is eaten he goes back again to his saw, and plane, and hammer and works until supper, which is served early. After this meal he has a short time before darkness sets in, which he gives to his writing. He does not lay down his pen until it gets so dark that he can no longer see the letters. Before retiring he usually spends an hour or two sitting silently and quietly in the gloom that enshrouds his prison cell, with his head thrown forward and resting upon his hands. These are probably the most wretched moments of the day's experience, for then he is truly alone with his conscience and his God. Sleep brings oblivion, and the active work of the day keeps not only his hands but his mind busy; it is only the few hours between the setting-in of darkness and bed time that are really burdensome

and pass wearily away. AGE OF THE WORLD.

Different Scientists Estimate It at from 92,000,000 to 500,000,000 Years. The Gentleman's Magazine.

Assuming that the average rate of denudation in past geological ages did not ma terially differ from what it is at present, and that the total quantity of stratified rock would, if uniformly spread over the whole globe, form a layer 1,000 feet in thickness, we have a total period of 1,000 multi plied by 6,000 multiplied by 4, or 24,000,000 years. This, however, only represents the time necessary to deposit the rocks which have been formed by denudation from older rocks, and these again from rocks of still greater antiquity. Assuming that the existing stratified rocks have thus passed three times through denudation and deposition, we have a period of 72,000,000 years. Dr. Haughton, calculating from the observed thickness of the rocks down to the m ocene tertiary, and assuming a period of years for each foot deposited on the ocean-bed, finds, for the age of the strati-fied rocks, a period of 1,526,750,000 years. Assuming the rate of denudation, however, as ten times greater in ancient times than at present, and adding one-third for the period since the miocene tertiary, he arrives at a final result of 200,000,000 years. Dr. Croll doubts the validity of Professor Haughton's assumptions, especially the total thickness he assumes, namely, 177,200 feet, or over thirty-three miles.

Mr. A. R. Wallace, adopting Dr. Haughton's thickness, but assuming the sediment to be deposited along a belt of thirty miles wide round the whole coast line of the globe, finds, with an assumed denudation of one foot in 3,000 years, a period of 28,-000,000 years. This, however, on Dr. Croll's assumption of reformation and denudation repeated several times, would be merely a fraction of the time required. Dr. Croli further shows that the evidence of remarkable "faults" in various parts of the world, with "downthrows" ranging from 3,000 to 20,000 feet, the enormous amount of solid rock which must have been denuded off the surface of the earth during the progress of geological history. He esti-mates that three miles of rock have been removed since the beginning of the old red sandstone. This would indicate a period of 45,000,000 years. Assuming that the period before the old red sandstone was equally long, we have 90,000,000 years as the "minimum duration of geological time."

These enormous periods of time do not, however, seem to satisfy the demands of the biologists and the supporters of the Darwinian theory. Judging "from the fact that almost the whole of the tertiary period has been required to convert the ancestral orohippus into the true horse," Prof. Huxley believes "that in order to have time for the much greater change of the ancestaal ungulata into the two great odd-toed and even-toed divisions (of which change there is no trace, even among the earliest eocene mammals) we should re quire a larger portion, if not the whole, of the mesozoic or secondary period," and still longer periods are demanded for the evolution of other animals "so that, on the lowest estimate, we must place the origin of the mammalia very far back in palaeozoic times." Mr. Wallace speaks of possible periods of 200,000,000 and even 500,000,000 of years!

Wild Beasts in the East. New York Tribune.

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"New Englanders," says a Missouri man 'are all the time talking about the wild and wooly West in a way to simply that wild beasts are prowling about the streets of our cities. But, as a matter of fact, more bears are killed in Maine than in half a

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES. From Indianapolis Union Station. rennsylvania Lines. rains run by Central Standard Time, Leave for Pittsburg Baltimore, (d 4:45 a m Washington, Philadelphia and New | d 2:00 p m

Arrive from the East, d 11:40 a m, d 1:25 p m and d 9:00 p m.

Leave for Columbus, 9:00 a m.: arrive from Columbus, 3:45 p m; leave for Richmond, 4:00 o m; arrive from Richmond, 9.00 a m Leave for Chicago, d 11:50 a m. d 11:30 p m: arrive from Chicago, d 3:20 p m; d 3:30 a m. Leave for Louisville, d 3:40 a m, 8:00 a m, d 30 p m. Arrive from Louisville, d 11:45 a m. 6 p m; d 10:50 p m. Leave for Columbus, Ind., 4:30 p m. Arrive from Columbus, 10:25 a m. Leave for Vincennes and Catro, 7:30 a m, 4:10 a m: arrive from Vincennes and Cairo, 11:00 p m, 5:05 p m.

d, daily; other trains except Sunday. TANDALIA LINE - SHORTEST BOUTE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST. Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows Leave for St. Louis 7:30 am, 11:50 am, 1:35 p m, 11:00 p m. All trains connect at Terre Haute for E. & T. H. points. Evansvill- sleeper on 11:00 p m. train. Green castle and Terre Haute Accomidation, 4:00 pm. Arrive from St. Louis, 3:30 am, 4:15 am, 1:55 p m, 5:20 p m, 7:45 p m. Terre Hauteand Greencastle Accomidation 10:00 am Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through trains. For rates and information apply to ticket agents of the company, or W. F. BRUNNER, District Pas

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75 and 77

S. PENNSYLVAN IA St that State is \$10 per head, and at least five hundred tens are claimed yearly. I haven't a thing against the East or its bears, but when I hear so much about the dangers of the West I like to contemplate the dangers from bears in the extreme northeast. If five hundred bears a year were killed in Missouri or Illinois what a cry of danger and pioneer tribulation would go up in

cultured New England.' Extenuating Circumstances.

"You are accused of snatching a bandful of small change from the till of a grocerystore on Third avenue," said Justice Duffy

to a colored prisoner. "Yes, yer Honor, I knows I did; but when a man am hungry and hain't had nuffin ter eat fer more den two days be am desperit and crazy, and he doan keer what he does." "But it appears at the time you stole a handful of change you bad a \$5 bill in your pocket."

"Dat am so, but I did not want ter bust a \$5 bill. As soon as you busts a \$5 bill hit dozen Western States. The bear bounty in melts right away."

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